report should be made available to and used by schools of public health and of governmental administration, besides health libraries across the United States.

IRA VAUGHAN HISCOCK

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF SEA WATER AND SHELLFISH (4th ed.)—American Public Health Association. New York 10019: (1740 Broadway), 1970. 105 pp. Price, $4.

This edition broadens the scope of recommended methods to include dissolved oxygen, salinity, temperature in sea water, and bioassays for shellfish toxins; thus the omission from the title of the term "bacteriological" which appeared in previous editions. Methods are given for two shellfish toxins: paralytic shellfish poison and Gymnodinium breve toxin(s). Membrane filter techniques presented in the third edition as tentative for the determination of the density of coliform group organisms are now alternate recommended procedures. Membrane filter methods are also included for fecal coliforms and fecal streptococcal group organisms. Only minor changes have been made in other sections. Color comparators with standards have been dropped as an alternative for pH determinations. A portion of the necessary information has been omitted from the formulations for Endo agar.

As in other editions, whenever possible, descriptions of methods are identical to those in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*. More detailed information and discussion of limitations of methods are available in this reference. In general, however, procedures are presented in complete form. Despite the widely accepted alternate incubation temperature of 20° C for 48±3 hr for Standard Plate Counts, only 37° C is used.

No methodology is presented for chemical pollutants. The subcommittee notes in the introduction that it has not found acceptable standardized methodology for the pathogenic microorganisms, including viruses.

MARGY WOODBURN

A TEXTBOOK OF MALARIA ERADICATION (2nd ed.)—By Emilio Pampana. New York 10016: Oxford University Press (200 Madison Ave.), 1970. 593 pp. Price, $23.

At the time the first edition of this book came out, malaria eradication or control projects had been put into effect in many parts of the world. Now, six years later, Pampana reports on the results of some of these programs. From these results—the successes and, more importantly, the failures—he elicits and presents suggestions for improving programs in the future.

The book is divided into three parts. Part one discusses the epidemiological basis of malaria eradication, and is essentially a course in basic malariology. Discussed here are the malarial parasites, host-parasite relationships, the acquisition and duration of immunity, and the study of malaria in communities.

Part two, entitled "The Interruption of Malaria Transmission," contains practical information relating to vector control. Of particular interest in this respect are the descriptions of the various types of insecticides, along with an abundant supply of citations exemplifying their use. Also to be found in this section is a detailed chapter on antimalarial drugs.

The third part is the largest, making up fully one-half of the book. Eleven chapters are devoted to the conduct of a malaria eradication program, with much discussion of each of the four phases—preparatory, attack, consolidation, and maintenance—of such a program. Here Pampana cites past errors in order to guide future programs, and in this lies the value of the book.

The volume ends with 12 appendixes which provide information on technical